

## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A friend in South Carolina sends us the subjoined letter and preface to remarks for insertion in the *Intelligencer*, and we give them a place with pleasure. Mr. BRYAN is an old and well-known Whig of Charleston, and we are fully convinced no less of the correctness of the opinions he expresses, in regard to the temper of the South, than we are of the sincerity of his admonitions to the Whigs of the North. They deserve to be heeded by men of all parties in the North who value the Union.

The gentleman who transmits the articles writes: "The Secessionists of South Carolina have been defeated, and I think it probable that a move will be made at the next session of the Legislature to repeal the *Convention acts*, but there is one reason why I should like to see the Convention meet, believing as I do that it could no longer do harm to the Union. That reason is, that it would break up our rotten borough system, by which the little parishes in the low country are able to keep the State in constant hot water. As our State representation is now arranged, a parish of forty votes has as much power in the Legislature as an up-country district of five thousand. Gen. HOUSTON last year was perfectly right in his controversy with Mr. RHETT on this subject, but he did not know his own ground, and was therefore defeated. It is, as he says, a rotten borough system, but not rotten in the way he stated it. For example, he said that we require a large property qualification to vote. This is a mistake; residence alone gives the right to vote. The disparity consists in the arbitrary division of the State into two parts, *upper and lower*, and in giving to the lower an equal share in representation, independent of all considerations either of property or population; so that if the lower division had but one-tenth of the people and one-tenth of the wealth of the State, it would still have one-half of the representation in the Legislature."

FROM THE CHARLESTON "NEWS."  
To the Editor of the *Charleston News*:  
Sir: The following letter was written in reply to an address received from the joint corresponding committee, which address had been addressed by the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men of the city and county of New York, and ordered to be sent to the working Whigs of the State.

The object of the address is to inculcate the paramount importance, over all mere party views, of those considerations which regard the welfare of the whole country. It considers the preservation of the Constitution and the Union as essential to that welfare. It requires the abandonment of all sectional views for the general good, and that we should know no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but the whole country. It demands a steady adherence to the compromise in good faith as essential to the repose and existence of the Confederacy.

The letter now published as a reply sets forth lucidly and eloquently the reasons for a faithful adherence to the principles laid down in the address, so far particularly as they affect the position, the sentiments, the proceedings of the Whigs in the South, and of all others in the South who are honestly and earnestly solicitous to preserve the Union of the States, and who yet see that the Union cannot be preserved unless a sound public opinion in the Northern States shall evenly rebuke and crush the mischievous men and parties that plot its overthrow. I have no doubt that the letter will be read with pleasure by all who desire the preservation of the Union and the peace and repose of the country.

CHARLESTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1851.  
GENTLEMEN: I have read with extreme pleasure the letter which you have addressed to the working Whigs of New York, which you have done me the honor of forwarding to me.

If the Whigs of the great State of New York will plant themselves upon the compromise of 1850, they will render their country a vital service, and make possible the further unity of the Whig party. Nothing short of this will preserve the integrity of the party, and enable the Whigs of the South to maintain their old and cherished relations with the Whigs of the North. The Whigs of the South, as a body, have sustained the compromise at every hazard and at every cost. They feel that they seek no more than a just return, when they ask the Whigs of the North to accept and acquiesce in the compromise as a final settlement of our sectional strife. The Whigs of the North cannot realize that the Whigs of the North, in adopting the compromise, make concessions to the Union that the Whigs of the South have done in accepting and maintaining it. If we make this common ground, it will, in my opinion, be will for the party, well for the country.

There is, I hope and believe, conservative virtue enough in the South to maintain the Union on the basis of the compromise; if there be not corresponding conservative virtue in the North—and especially in the great and controlling Commonwealth of New York—I could have no hope for the party, and indeed none for the country. If this measure of justice be denied to the South, the Whig party of the North would be valueless, indeed hateful. It would be regarded by all lovers of the Union at the South as an enemy of the Union, and, as they loved the Union, would seek its overthrow.

And suffer me here to remark that the danger to which the Union has been subjected has stirred profoundly the patriotism of the people. They are now keenly alive to any thing which may split the Union, and watch with jealous anxiety every movement which may threaten its safety. In the presence of danger to the country, Whigs and Democrats alike, at the South, have abandoned their parties that they might be true to the Union. It is scarcely necessary to suggest that, fresh from such sacrifices, they are not in a temper to own brotherhood with or tolerate any party or any man who shows not a kindred spirit and is not prepared to make like sacrifices. The Union—and the compromise as essential to it—has been the test and standard at the South. Democrats are to maintain this faith. The Union men of the South, irrespective of party, will apply this test to the men and parties of the North, and except or reject them as they come up to or depart from it. I venture nothing in saying that no candidate for the Presidency, be he Whig or Democrat, can obtain the vote of any one Congressional district in the entire South who would not concede as much to the South as is demanded by an acceptance and acquiescence in the compromise.

And you will permit me further to observe that the South has accepted the compromise, not because it was in all things acceptable. They have received it and embraced it as an alternative; they take it as our fathers did the Constitution; they are willing and content to stand by it as a new Constitution, necessary to the peace and unity of the country, in a conjuncture and condition of things not contemplated nor provided for by the wise men who laid the foundation of the Republic. The symmetry and unity of theory may not be observed in the present settlement, as they were not in the Constitution; but if good sense, good temper, and good faith be brought to the interpretation of the compromise, I am sure that no section of our common country need feel that there was intention to wound its feelings or violate its essential rights. The conclusion must force itself upon every unbiassed mind that no insult was meant, no practical injury has been done by the compromise.

I can only hope, gentlemen, as I have hope and love for the Union, that your views will prevail, and that the position of the Whigs of the State of New York—indeed the people of your State, including both parties—may not longer be the occasion of offence, and an argument in the mouth of all who seek the overthrow of the Union. The Union and the South heap with good hands upon your city and State. No scant return is expected of you. Any thing

which savors of a narrow and sectional temper or views will deeply offend. New York is properly looked to as an example of the most generous patriotism. A ready and cheerful spirit of accommodation, the warmest and deepest national sentiment, an uncalculating devotion, above all other things, to the Constitution, in its fulness and integrity, are obligations sacred as gratitude, which ever press upon the heart and conscience of your giant city and wonderfully prosperous commonwealth. I take courage from the conviction that your people will vindicate their exalted principles, and that the result of their deliberations will be to fortify the Union, and give renewed hope and energy to its friends everywhere.

I am, gentlemen, most truly your friend and fellow-citizen,  
GEO. S. BRYAN.

## NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28, 1851.  
I have just been looking at a mass of mangled merchandise at the office of Adams & Co.'s New Orleans and Mississippi Valley Express. This "wreck of matter," consisting mainly of fancy goods, was in Adams & Co.'s New Haven Express car, at the lamentable smash-up, near New Rochelle, last Saturday night. Some of it is spotted and imbrued with blood, perhaps that of the express-conductor, (who was badly bruised in the fall,) possibly that of the victims who were so badly mangled. It was a melancholy reminder of how small a matter human life and safety are in the calculations of railroad directors and managers in comparison with the wages of conductors, engineers, brakemen, and switch-tenders. It is a fact notorious as it is culpable that the railroad companies employ, almost universally, very unintelligent, irresponsible, and unsafe men as switch-tenders. How many lives and limbs have been sacrificed by their stupid blunders? Did you ever see it estimated? It would be interesting to see some of these sanguinary statistics.

But why are such incompetent persons employed at a duty which requires acute perception, a good memory, and a combination with activity and watchfulness, a thoughtful appreciation of the responsibility? Simply because they will work for low wages. Their services may be had for only a dollar a day, while the right kind of men, properly qualified, physically and mentally, for this important duty, (for important I think any one will allow it is, in view of the vast injury achieved by its being improperly done,) would demand salaries of from \$600 to \$800 per annum. Even so, and the railroad companies will find it the best economy in the long run (eye, and in the short run, also) to offer such inducements to proper men to do this work.

I think that the accident on the New Haven road, ascribed to the switch-tender, demonstrates this fact. Let us reckon what it would cost that company to employ fit persons at good pay, instead of make-shifts at low wages. We will suppose that there are, or ought to be, forty switch-tenders between New York and New Haven. At \$800 each per year, (which I presume to be their pay,) the annual aggregate of forty incompetent switch-tenders would be \$32,000, while the salaries of forty good, responsible, proper men at \$800 each, would amount yearly to \$32,000. Here we see a difference of \$20,000 per annum; a large sum, truly, but not so large as the loss to the New Haven railroad by this single accident on Saturday night last.

Money is easy, but the speculators who bought stocks in the early part of last week, in expectation of a rise by this time, are disappointed. Stocks continue to decline. Sterling exchange is worth a premium of from 10½ to 10 percent. The first opportunity to ship specie to England will be by the Southampton and Bremen steamer next Saturday.

Seaman & Mui's affairs have turned out much worse than I believed it possible, though there is not a whisper against their integrity. Jacob Little, "the Wall Street money-king," has made a proposition to his creditors for the liquidation of his affairs, which is an acceptable one, I learn.

The complaint of a duller business season than usual is general among the merchants.

## FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### THE FIGURES.

When people set themselves up for rare sagacity, or become great by the commendation of their friends, it may be useful for the future to survey the past, especially as it may show that we are all erring mortals.

Some five years since the policy of the country was materially changed upon the recommendation of a distinguished gentleman then the Secretary of the Treasury. He urged this change with some skill—it will not do to say ability—and great eloquence. He depicted in glowing colors what free-trade, or that which approximated to free-trade, would do for us, and to show conclusively and beyond all doubt the vast advantages the tillers of the soil must derive from the passage of the measures he suggested, he submitted an array of figures which we long have to examine this rainy afternoon by way of killing time. There is a common saying "figures never lie." In the case before us we do not say they do or do not lie; but the exhibition of them is certainly not very creditable to the wonderful sagacity of the ex-Secretary.

He solemnly said that if his plan of revenue were adopted, our exports would be in 1848 \$222,898,350. They were \$132,932,121, showing a slight error of \$89,966,229. He solemnly said that our exports of 1849 would be \$329,959,993; but they were only \$132,666,955, showing another little error of \$197,293,038.

He also with equal solemnity said that our exports of 1850 would be \$488,445,056; but they were only \$134,900,265, showing another trifling error of \$353,544,791. And when we come to sum up the three years' errors, the whole amount is only about six hundred and forty millions of dollars—that's all. It was unquestionably upon the recommendation of Mr. WALKER that the whole revenue policy of the United States was upturned, and all this was predicated upon his estimates!

Having briefly shown by facts what blunders are some times perpetrated by men in high places, and how people who will not take the trouble to think for themselves are deceived, we drop the subject, or rather leave it to more competent hands—the present Secretary of the Treasury and the able practical man now at his elbow.

In conclusion, we take leave to say to the ex-Secretary that if time had proved his estimates correct, or even approximating to correctness, this country would be the most prosperous on the face of the globe, and Europe would have found it impossible to liquidate the balance due us. And, further, if our exports for 1848, 1849, and 1850 had been only half of what he predicted they would be, the financial crisis—not yet ended—would have been over.

NEAR PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 24, 1851. O. P. Q.

SLEEP.—There is no better description given of the approach of sleep than that which we find in one of Leigh Hunt's papers:

"It is a delicious movement certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is come, not past; the limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful; the labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more from its dwelling place, like a moth detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child, the mind ceases to have a balm by closing over it; its more closing—its closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds."

BEER DRINKING IN ENGLAND.—We have been reading Porter's "Progress of the Nation," (Great Britain), and have been amused at the extent to which the drinking of beer is practiced in England. On page 592 is a brief account of anylum containing one hundred and thirty-nine persons, chiefly young persons of both sexes, (children, like those in our orphan asylums,) where each inmate consumes sixty-three quarts of milk and sixty-three gallons of beer, as ration per annum. Children of both sexes are educated at the public expense, to consume a gallon of beer, when under six years of age, in less than six days the year 7 and.

In another asylum for little girls, of whom one hundred and fifty-eight are supported, they consume 13,201 quarts of milk, and 16,272 quarts of beer in a year. An asylum for little boys, containing six hundred and forty-six, consumes 9,540 gallons of milk and 12,888 gallons of beer per annum. If the author of this work did not stand high for the accuracy of his statistics, we should be unwilling to believe that the children people of England would voluntarily expend their money to give twelve thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight gallons of beer to a fleet of little boys a year, as a part of their daily food. It begins early, and taking extra pains to make our kards, paupers, and criminals. [Rochester American.]

## KOSSUTH.

Our Paris Correspondent has sent us translations of the several documents relating to the application of Kossuth to pass through France on his way to England. The first is the letter addressed by Kossuth to the Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone, as follows:

On board the steam-ship of the United States of America, Mississippi, in the roads of Marseilles, SEPTEMBER 27, 1851.

MONSIEUR LE PREFET: Delivered from my banishment to Kuthia by the generous mediation of the Government, friends of humanity, I have just arrived at Marseilles on board the Mississippi, sent expressly to my aid by the Government of the United States. I come to ask from the Government of the French Republic free passage and protection to cross France, having the intention to go directly to England. I am in company of my wife and my two children, my son, whom I desire to place in education in London before passing to the United States to thank the people and the Government for the generous succor with which they have been so good as to honor my misfortune. My secretary and my family, the tutor of my children, two officers and a domestic are attached to me, and I have no other baggage than purely personal considerations of humanity, and the protection of French honor and of my generous sentiments, M. le Prefet, and I have the honor to assure you of my most distinguished consideration.

L. KOSSUTH.

The answer of the Ministers at Paris to this letter was communicated by Telegraph to the Prefect, who addressed it to the American Consul, by whom it was made known to Kossuth. The following is a translation of it:

MARSEILLES, SEPTEMBER 27, 1851.  
MONSIEUR LE CONSUL: I have the honor to inform you that, by telegraphic dispatch which I just received, the Ministers of the Interior have authorized me to permit Kossuth to pass through France on his way to England, cannot be granted. Mr. Kossuth, whose passport has not been issued by the Minister of the French Republic at Marseilles, having been only shown to the Consul at Marseilles in consequence of the desire expressed by him in the interest of the health of his wife and children, I must consider him as still on board the American frigate Mississippi, and therefore make known, M. le Consul, through your mediation, the decision taken by the Minister of the Interior relative to the demand which he has begged me to present.

Accept, Monsieur le Consul, the assurances of my high consideration.

SUITE.

Prefect of the mouths of the Rhone.

M. KOSSUTH, after receiving this refusal, and when on the point of leaving Marseilles, sent the subjoined Address to the "Peuple," the Socialist journal at Marseilles:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF MARSAILLES.

CITIZENS: The Government of the French Republic having refused me the permission to travel through France, the people of Marseilles, obedient to the outbreak of one of those generous impulses of the French heart which are an unfailing source of the greatness of the nation, has honored me by a manifestation of its republican sentiments—a manifestation honorable in its motives, manly in its resolution, peaceful in its ardor, and majestic in its calm, as nature—that great image of God—before a storm. I have heard my name mingled with the song of the "Marseillaise" and the cry of "Vive la République," the only legal cry in France, the only cry whose law is the law of the people, and the blood of the martyrs of liberty. It is so natural to love liberty, so slight an effort to suffer for her; it is almost less than a simple duty; but there is supreme glory in the thought that one is identified with the principle of liberty in the eyes of all good people. I do not desire glory, but that glory I accept that may descend to me as a testimony of the fidelity of the French nation with the people of every country. I accept it as the word of safety for the dear land of my birth. To you, Frenchmen and republicans, be the honor assigned of saving; to us, poor Hungarians, that of asserting to the world that we shall not be deceived. My nation will understand the significance of the word, will be proud of it, and answer it bravely, as should those who are honored by being called brethren by the French people. These are the only thanks worthy of the good people of Marseilles; worthy the manifestations made, not in my honor, but in that of my nation; and for my nation, not in that of the past, but in that of the future. Permit me not to speak again of the refusal of the Government of the French Republic to grant me a passage through its territory. I know that the French people do not countenance this act. I know that neither M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte nor M. Léon Faucher was the French nation. I know and I know that the executive power is delegated, but that to them is not delegated the honor of the French nation. I shall not forget to remember their refusal, and I hope that humanity may do as I do, if by chance those who have suffered exile, and have forgotten it, as it seems, are again forced to fly their country. Last evening one of your brothers, (my brother,) a secretary, a testimony of my knowledge, and shall not forget to remember their refusal, and I hope that humanity may do as I do, if by chance those who have suffered exile, and have forgotten it, as it seems, are again forced to fly their country. Last evening one of your brothers, (my brother,) a secretary, a testimony of my knowledge, and shall not forget to remember their refusal, and I hope that humanity may do as I do, if by chance those who have suffered exile, and have forgotten it, as it seems, are again forced to fly their country. 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